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park, preserving adequately for all time a representative redwood forest in its primitive state, will probably be established. The task of the Save the Redwoods League is to cooperate with the state in assuring the preservation of the Highway of the Giants and to aid the federal government toward establishing the national park.

The league is interested also in promoting the preservation and reforestation of cutover redwood lands. The redwood is a tree that reproduces by sprouting from the stump, and in time produces beautiful second growth trees. While these are in no way comparable in size or grandeur with the ancient redwoods that have taken 1,000 to 1,500 years to mature, nevertheless if it is possible to save the finest of the virgin stands of redwoods, the remaining redwood area will ultimately be covered with attractive second growth.

Since the league can not hope to raise more than a fraction of the needed sum through state appropriation or private contributions, it advocates federal action toward the establishment of such a park.

CERAMIC DAY

The American Ceramic Society has issued the following letter to members of the society:

Our society has provided the program for one of the days during the exposition week (11-16 inclusive) known as Ceramic Day. This will be on Friday, September 15.

President Frank H. Riddle will appear on the opening program of the exposition with the presidents of other technical societies.

Messrs. E. P. Poste and Ross C. Purdy will appear on the special program on "Specifications." Mr. Poste will discuss specifications for enameled chemical ware and Mr. Purdy will describe the problems in writing specifications for refractories.

The partial program for Ceramic Day, September 15 is:

High temperature cements, by W. H. GAYLORD, JR., Quigley Furnace Specialties Company.

Application of magnetic separator in ceramic industries, by E. S. HIRSCHBERG, Dings Magnetic Separator Company.

Preparation of clays and minerals for ceramic purposes, by J. D. DICKEY, chemist, Industrial Filtration Corporation.

Apparatus for quickly determining fineness of grind, by ERIC TURNER, Trenton Flint and Spar Company.

Feldspar Colloquium: W. H. LANDERS, GEORGE M. DARBY, O. O. BOWMAN, 2d, V. A. STAUDT, C. R. MOORE, C. M. FRANZHEIM and others.

Manufacture of gray enameled ware, by H. C. ARNOLD.

Whiting for ceramic uses, by A. E. WILLIAMS.

Gas producers for glass works, by C. B. CHAPMAN, Chapman Engineering Company.

Witchery of glazes, by PAUL E. COX.

Architectural faience and its artistic possibilities, by CONRAD DRESSLER.

Organization of a decorative ceramic research department; financial and manufacturing considerations, by FREDERICK H. RHEAD.

R. D. LANDRUM

Chairman of Committee on Program.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

At the last annual meeting of the Geological Society of America held at Amherst, the fellows listened to an instructive symposium on Isostasy, in which it was clearly brought out that this is not the primary cause in the making of folded mountains. There is a greater antecedent cause, and it is the later adjustments in the mountains that are due to isostasy.

It is therefore proposed that at the meeting of the society to be held at the University of Michigan next December, there be held a symposium on "The Structure and History of Mountains and the Causes for their Development," dealing with the following questions: What are the chief internal structures of mountains? To what extent is lateral compression responsible for folding and uplift? What causes the lithosphere locally to upheave and to fold into mountains? These discussions will be led by

Charles Schuchert—The sites and nature of the American geosynclines.

Chester R. Longwell—Professor Kober's theory of mountain structure and mountain making.

William H. Hobbs—The Asiatic arcs.

Arthur Keith—The Appalachians.

Jay B. Woodworth—The mountains of New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Willis T. Lee—The Front Ranges of Colorado and New Mexico.